# **GROVER'S LITTLE GUILLOTINE.**

The Administration Ax Cutting Off Republican Heads.

BAYARD BEGINS THE BOUNCING.

The Head Clerk of the Treasury Department the First to Go-Chief Brooks Follows - Occupations of Clerks.

### Victims For the Chopping-Block. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE, )

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22. There is to be a clean sweep of republican employes, in not only the departments, but all the branches of the government service. Colonel Lamont went to New York on an alleged shopping expedition, and visited the custom house for the purpose of marking the republicans for decapitation. He had no oner reached Washington on his return than the ax began to swing and heads began to fall in the basket. Quite a number of old officials, men who have been in office so long that their politics are scarcely known, were waited upon and told that their resignations were wanted.

BAYARD BEGINS THE WORK. Sevelon Brown, for many years chief clerk of the state department, was among the first to "resign." Brown has a number of times been offered good places in the foreign service, but he preferred remaining where he was because his friends told him he would not be molested. He came here from Auburn with Mr. Seward and has a knowledge of our governmental affairs which is possessed by very few men.

CHIEF BROOKS GOES. James J. Brooks, chief of the secret service of the treasury department, finally wrote out his resignation at the incoming of this administration, as is customary through courtesy, but he was given to understand that his conspicuously good services and long years of faithfullness to the government recommended his retention. But he is made to go. During the war Mr. Brooks served in the sanitary commission of the Army of the Potomac under John Anderson, now a member of congress, from Kansas. He organized the first floating hotels of the commission on the James river. After the war he became assistant assessor of internal revenue of a New Jersey district, and for important discoveries of fraud, Hugh McCulloch, then secretary of the treasury, called him as a detective into the revenue service. In 18% he made over three hundred seizures of illicit distilleries and contraband whisky, and for the next nine years he was the pioneer as well as the most able trusted detective in the service. He has sent not only numberless distillers, but many United States revenue officers to the penitentiary. A notable case was that of Winslow, who stole \$120,000 from the cash room of the treasury in 1871. Mr. Brooks secured and returned \$110,000 of the money. The success of the thief caused Mr. Brooks to invent a seal for sealing pack-ages of money sent from the treasury, which The success of the thief caused was adopted and has been in operation ever since. For this capture and invention Treas-urer Wyman publicly acknowledged the valuable services of the chief and tendered his thanks. His successful operations as a detective secured to the government the evidence by which the whisky rings of Phila-delphia and other cities were broken up. In 1874, as a reward for his service and as a promotion. President Grant placed him in the secret service, where he has been twelve years as chief. This service, from its very nature, is peculiaril liable to abuse, and requires at its head th strictest integrity and watchfuliness. the penitentiary, and at the present day the amount of counterfeit money affoat—about \$30,000—is but a small fraction of the amount in circulation when Mr. Brooks became chief

OTHER MEN TO GO.

It is stated that the adminstration means to make removals as rapidly as possible from now to the presidential election, if, indeed there is not a clean sweep before the ides of November. The changes in the cabinet were the signals for the work. It is to be pushed into every branch of the service and only democracy is to be a recommendation for reention now. I am told that Superintendent Nash, of the railway mail service, has in-structions to begin making wholesale remov-als, and that he will obey.

To-day's Capital makes this insinuation that the attorney general has personal feeling in some of h's official acts: "It is reported that there is to be a change in the hospital for the insane. It is said that it is likely to be brought about in this way: At-torney General Garland was an intimate friend of the late John G. Kennedy, who was murdered by Assassin Dailey. Dailey was acquitted on the grounds of insanity and this result was induced largely by the testi-mony of the government experts. Mr. Gar-land is said to feel much indignation at the result of the Dailey case and to think there ought to be a change at St. Elizabeths. It is rumored that a young Buffalo doctor named Van Valkenburg may be appointed to the

AN ILL-PATED ARMY BILL. A member of the house military committee is quoted as saying that there is no chance that the bill to rearrage the grades of the officers in the subsistence department of the army can become a law this year. He says he will not permit any more staff legislation to pass until something is done for the line of the army, and he is a very determined and INVESTIGATING GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Some time ago the secretary of the navy sent a circular to each of the clerks of his department asking them whether they had any employment outside of the department and, if so, of what sort and at what rate o remuneration. The answers he has received show that a very large portion of the clerks are engaged in some sort of labor which, outside of their official duties, add to their income and occupy their leisure hours. A num ber of them are correspondents of newspapers, others are teachers in evening schools, one is the proprietor of a private school in this city, with which his name has never been before connected, another is a pas-ter of a church, two or three have evening employment at the theaters and public halls of Washington and several act as secretaries to senators and members of congress. The object of this circular has been to ascertain whether the outside employ-ment of the clerks is such as to interfere with their official duties. Perhaps 20 percent of the 6,000 clerks in the civil service o the government in this city are engaged out of office hours in carning something to in-crease their income, or in study for the several professions. It is a popular and an ex-cellent practice for department clerks to study medicine, law and the other professions, and the institutions of learning in the city hold evening sessions for their particu-lar benefit. Some of the clerks are teachers doctors, dentists, professors in the colleges have mentioned, real estate agents, bankers editors of the local newspapers, correspond ents of outside journals, actors, musicians singers in church choirs, ushers and ticket takers at the theaters, restaurant keepers, and several are charged with being engaged in less reputable avocations. It has only been a few months since the proprietor of : ow resort in the city was dismissed from the

postoffice department. CONGRESS DOING NOTHING.

Congress has been in session for nearly two months and practically nothing has been done. No bills of importance have been passed or even reported from the committees. and the house is practically in a state of blockade. The bills to extend the national bank circulation stands on the calendar as unfinished business in the way of all other measures, and bids fair to remain so until it is withdrawn from consideration or in some

other way placed upon the shelf. If Mr. Other way placed upon the shell. If Mr. Whikins could secure a vote upon it it would be passed, but he cannot do so as long as Weaver and Anderson fillibuster, which they will continue to do, as it is their only way to defeat legislation. The committee on ways and means has done nothing in the direction of tariff reform, and Mr. Mills, the new chairman, has been ill all the week and totally disabled. It is hoped that he will be well enough to attend a meeting of the committee on Tuesday pext, but it is not cercommittee on Tuesday next, but it is not cer-

THE THOURS-CARLISLE CASE. The situation in the house of representa-tives is still the subject of discussion among politicians everywhere, and telegrams have been sent to absent members of congress urging them to hurry back to Washington so as to be here at the vote to morrow. Thurty-five democratic members are now out of the city, or, at least, did not show up at the roll call on Saturday. In the present house call on Saturday. In the present house there are only 168 democrats, and it requires 163 to make a quorum, so the entire strength of the party is necessary in order to seat Mr. Carlisle. There was a report in circulation yesterday that the speaker would write a letter to the house asking to have the case re-opened, but it is not so, and he authorizes a most positive contradiction in an interview. The republicans are receiving a good deal of encouragement from the outside to maintain the position they have assumed and will un-doubtedly do so, although a few will continue to vote as they have, either aye or no. on the motion. In order to understand the situation it should be remembered that Thoebe, who contests M4. Carlisie's scat, did not present much evidence to sustain his claims on the ground that he had no means ciaims on the ground that he had no means to pay the expense of doing so. He is a workingman and mechanic, a member of the greenback labor party, and his wages have been \$2.50 a day. When he came to Washington at the beginning of the session he requested congress to send a committee out to the district in order to ascertain by investigation the truth of certain affidavits which he presented. This was not an unusual rene presented. This was not an unusual re-. Such things have been done repeat-Instead of granting the request Mr. Carlisle offered counter affidavits denying everything that Thoebe alleged, and the committee, upon this prima facia presentation, decided that Carlisle was entitled to the seat and that Thoebe was not. It was simply a case of assertion and denial. Thoebe swore that he could show that Carlisle was not elected. Carlisle swore that he could not. The republicans of the house feel that an investigation should be made, but the democrats will shortly have a majority here and seat Carlisic without doubt. It has, however, injured him in the estimation of some of his best friends and with the public generally. He is a gentle-man in whom all who knew him have the greatest amount of confidence and respect, and it was expected that he would show clean skirts of this case, which he has not

John M. Rogers, of Hastings, Neb., is at John M. Rogers, of Hastings, Neb., is at the Ebbitt.

The charity ball for the benefit of the children's hospital, which takes place on next Wednesday at the armory of the National rifles, bids fair to be the most billiant event of the social season. The President and Mrs. Cleveland have promised to be present and it is to be the dressiest affair held in Washington for years.

Patrick Duran, the man who came into

held in Washington for years.

Patrick Dugan, the man who came into fame by singing the Doxology at the opening of congress, is back in town and failing to gain his desired appointment as chaplain to the house, is waiting for something to turn up and blacking boots in the interim.

It is said by the president's boomers that when the new civil service rules are promulgated it will be found that Mr. Clove. mulgated it will be found that Mr. Clev-land's new rule requiring examinations in a

the departments is not to be forced upon th

ex-soldiers and shall not be used as a pretex for their dismissal in case they are not abl to pass the examinations. Secret service detectives from the treasur department have been detailed to shade government clerks here and report on the latter's morals. Pool and billiard playing gambling, and all kinds of dissipation is to e sufficient offense for removal

## PERRY S. HEATH Congressional Probabilities.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The senate has programme of work for the coming week b yond the consideration and, if possible, th passage of the deficiency bill and the educ tion bill. Should there be any time to spar it is likely to be consumed in the consider tion of miscellaneous matters on the cale dar. The regular order will probably give way to-morrow for a speech from Senat Frye and later in the week for speeches fro Senators Palmer and Ingails. Senator Frye subject is not certainly known but it is sumed that he will speak upon the question of fisheries. Senator Palmer will addre the senate upon the bill to regulate immigration and Senator Ingalls will speak upon general politics. The Thoebe-Carlisle contest expected to take precedence of all other bu-ness in the house of representatives since is the present determination of Mr. Crisp. who has charge of the report of the elections committee, to insist that it shall be disposed of before anything else is done. Should the republican minority persist in refusing to vote it is doubtful whether a quorum can be secured, and indications are that several day clapse before the matter is finally settled.

### OTHER PEOPLE INTERESTED. Objections Raised to Allowing a De faulter to Go Unpunished.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan 22.- Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The attorneys in the case of the Michigan Carbon works against Charles E. Young for embezzlement of \$50,000, have been instructed to recover what money they can from the alleged defaulter. It is expected this will lead to a compromise of the case, and there is a disposition on the part of some people, not concerned in the matter except as citizens, to protest against the settle The company is not unnaturally disposed to take what they call a practical view of the matter, and will be very glad to take a part, if not the whole, of the sum stolen and let Young go free of prosecution. The efforts of the company to find out what he did with the money have been seemingly successful. It is learned that he had dealings with a certain Detroit firm and paid them large sums for patent rights which are worth less. The same firm are said to have sold other Detroiters worthless patents and pocketed the money. One man is now in jail on a capias for having swindled a Detroit alderman in a similar fashion, and it is stated that many citizens were bit to the tune of It is likely that action will be brought against the firm to recover the money Young has paid them.

## RESISTED ARREST. Serious Trouble Between Civil and

Military Authorities in Fiorida. St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 22.- [Special Telegram to the Beg. |-A cellision between the civil and military authorifies was imminent for a while near the barracks yesterday. J. W. Grady, a citizen, met Lieutenant Wilcox, of the Second artillery, and asked him about some matters over which they had a misunderstanding, he claiming it to be an insult to one of his lady friends. The ileutenant declined to make an apology, and a war of words began. The licutenant struck Grady with a tennis bat in the face. They then closed and a struggle followed, during which a policeman attempted to arrest both Grady made no resistance, but Lieutenant guard, who came out with fixed bayonets and ordered the policeman to stop. According to the policeman's story, the officer ordered the guard to shoot him if he attempted the arrest, and that the guard loaded his rifle. The policeman went to his house near by and procured a revolver. In the mean while a large crowd of citizens and soldiers had gathered and things appeared very stormy, as all were energy. Pistols and guns were flourished. Finally, after a great dis-turbance, the matter was settled and the officer entered his quarters. The mayor will settle the matter in the morning. It required but a spark, at one time, to create trouble, as

many citizens bear no love to the blue coats.

Grady is a pronunent society leader.

## GOVERNOR HILL'S ATTITUDE. He Hopes to Win by a Combination

of Cleveland's Opponents.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—[Special Telegram to the Bgg.]—There is no attempt here to conceal the fact that Governor David B, Hill is a candidate for the democratic nomination for president. His attitude implies no active or even passive hostility to the federal administration or to President Cleveland. It is a shrewd plan and it is in charge of shrewd men; men who are better politicians than actors, and who know more about the method of capturing delegates than the latest author-

ities on political economy. This is their reasoning: It will take a two thirds vote of the convention to elect. Cleveland will not have that: there will be enough state candidates and local opposition to prevent two-thirds of the delegates coming to the convention for Cleveland. Delegates from protection states, like Pennsylvania, New Jersey and West Virginia, will be against him. Delegations from states like Ohio, Michigan, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and New England will be divided. All see and New England will be divided. All that we need do is to prevent Cleveland from getting two-thirds. In this the whole field will be united, and if they can be kept united Cleveland's renomination will be prevented. It will then be left for the New York delegation to decide whether it prefers to nominate Mr. Hill or to have the nom-ination go out of the state. Whether the New York delegation be instructed for Cleveland or not, there will be many friends of Governor Hill's in it and if they see a way to nominate him it will be done. Governor Hill stands as the candidate of the democrats who are opposed to the plan of tariff revision as proposed by the president. So far as the control of the organization of the democratic party in New York goes, it is as much in the hands of Governor Hill as of President Cleveland. At the organization of the state committee a pronounced friend of the president was not made chairman and a man who is friendly to both Governor Hill and the president, was. On a clear issue be-tween an anti-Hill man and an old law partner of the governor and at present the gover-nor's confidential friend, for secretary of the committee the governor's law partner won. This was not a contest in which there was a lirect issue between Hill and Cleveland. such issue has yet been raised. Governor Hill stands in an attitude both friendly and hostile to Cleveland—friendly in that he hopes for democratic success in case Cleveland be nominated; hostile because he hopes to be nominated himself. He would like to have both Cleveland's friends and Cleve-land's enemies for his friends, so that, in case their contention becomes too strong, both would prefer him

## THE CLEARANCE RECORD. The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 22.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended January 21. 1888, with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS	ncrease.
New York	\$575,909,152	et to tut
Boston	82,609,901	
Philadelphia	61.896.579	
Chicago	# A 1 4 (NO. 4) (NO.	200
St. Louis	16,527,464 14,850,204	
San Francisco	14,870,204	(9-7-1
New Orleans	14,220,847	21.3
Baltimore		
Pittsburg	12,183,911 11,767,424 10,012,350	14.7
Cincinnati	10,012,350	A STATE OF
West own City		30000 1007
Louisville	6 631 616	38.1
LIOVINCHICE	0,901,000	15.1
Detroit	4,230,420	94
Milwaukee	3,760,000	
St. Paul	3,576,826	. 11.
Cleveland	3,121,839	
Minneapolts	3,034,196	11 /
Omaha	2,689,141	20.7
Columbus	2,689,141	
Denver	2,440,286	21.0
Memphis	2,160,689	centrace (sain)
Indianapolis	2,000,006	
New Haven	1,421,245	
St. Joseph	1.401.801	*****
Hartford Peoria. *Duluth	1,314,618	4.
Peoria	1,301,700	30.4
*Duluth Springfield Galveston	1,278,384	adden.
Springheid	1,277,061 1,270,941	31.
Gaiveston	1,270,941	******
Worcester Norfolk Portland	1,116,374	
Norroig	1,005,059	0.00
Portand	1,034,868	10.
Grand Rapids	748,825	
Wichita	634,534	535422
Lowell	621,505 569,582	10:
Syracuse	D001,3802	NO. 41
Lowell	218,506	
Total. Outside New York.	\$ 917,954,378	
Outside New York	. 042,040,220	*****

## FATAL PRIZE FIGHT. Billy Dempsey" Killed by "Swipes, the Newsboy."

New York, Jan. 22.-A fatal prize fight occurred at Fort Hamilton this morning. The fight was between two third-rate feather-weight pugilists known as "Billy Dempsey" and "Swipes, the Newsboy," and was fought at Nick Thompson's hotel in the presence of a number of sporting men Dempsey" appeared to be in poor conditi or at the start and during the first round he fell heavily forward, as was then supposed, in a faint. A physician was summoned but the man died within fifteen minutes. The spectators hastily fled and "Dempsey's" antag mist is supposed to have left the state to avoid arrest. The proprietor of the hall says ne does not know the names of any persons present at the fight. "Dempsey's" identity cannot be ascertained, though rumor has it that he was a pressman on a New York even-ing paper. He was about twenty-two years id, and leaves a wife and infant child. LATER—Swipes has surrendered himself to the police of Brooklyn and been locked up

It is probable all the others concerned in the Swipes says that no blows were struck and that Dempsey fainted almost immediately after entering the ring.

## LYNCR'S PUNISHMENT. Policeman Halloran's Murderer Sentenced to Thirty-five Years.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.-Michael Lynch, the ex

convict who shot and killed Policeman Halloran, the officer whose testimony senhim to the penitentiary for burglary, was today adjudged guilty of murder and his punishment fixed at thirty-five years in the Joliet prison. When the verdict was read the prisoner's face seemed to turn black and the reins on the forehead swelling and the lines about his hard mouth compressed tightly Then he laughed a sickly laugh and turned to his pretty sister, who was crying bitterly and said a few words of consolution. Then with a bitter look of hatred towards States Attorney Longnecker he said: "I'll fix you, if I ever get a chance." Lynch expected an acquittal on the ground of self defense,

The German Coronation Festival. Beklin Jan. 22.—The emperor and empress drove to the castle to-day to attend the festival of coronation orders. Prince William presided at the banquet which followed and toasted the old and the new knights on behalf of the emperor. The crown prince of Greece and Princess William led the procession to the chapel. All the cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps were present. The emperor conferred the grand cross of the Order of the Red Eagle upon Count von Hatzfeldt, the German ambass: dor at London. He also bestowed a second-class decoration of the same order upon the Archbishop of Posen, and a second-class decoration of the Order of the Crown upon Bishop Kopp.

# Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Jan. 22 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE !-Ems, from Bremen, the City of Berlin, from Liverpool.

# IOWA'S REGISTRATION LAW.

The Author of the Bill Realizes Its Impracticability.

AN AMENDMENT FORTHCOMING.

The Outlook at Present Favorable For Plenty of Railroad Legislation By the Hawkeye

General Assembly.

Off on a Jaunt. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22 .- [Special to the Bee. |-- The recess of the past week has been hailed by the legislators with great pleasure Although they had been here but a week or ten days, they were already yearning for home, and many did not wait for adjournment before starting for the country. The strain of the first week, with its preliminary pushing and hauling by candidates for elective positions, is pretty severe, and new members who don't know how to take the assault gracefully, get very weary. About fifty members-one from the senate and two from the house-for each committee, are visiting the various state institut is. The custom is an old one, though opposition to it is increasing every year. The official visitors who go under such circumstances of course find everything in apple pie order, ready for their inspection. If they expected to find anything wrong it wouldn't be visible at such a time. But the practice is kept up largely by the help of log rolling. There are so many state institutions now scattered all over the state, that the members from the different localities can command a good deal of strength when they vote together. They have an idea that the report of a special visiting committee will help them to secure the appropriations which they desire, and so they are all anxious to keep up the custom of sending out the legislative committees and they all work together to that end. Meantime, all work together to that end. Meantime, though the general assembly is not in session, its expenses for clerks, doorkeepers, janitors, pages, paper-folders and other subordinates keep piling to at the rate of several hundred dollars a day. It is estimated that the week's recess in money actually expended will cost the state nearly \$5,000. Whether that expenditure will secure a saving of corresponding amount in the appropriations, remains to be seen.

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

whether that expenditure will secure a saving of corresponding amount in the appropriations, remains to be seen.

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

Senator Hutchinson has come promptly to the front with a bill for amending the present registration law. The is the author of the law, and is very anxio's that it should have a fair trial in some form or other. The present act has shown settral defects that have made it very unpopula. The new bill proposes to do away with these, and clear the law of its objectionable features. Instead of requiring registration at every election, as heretofore, it is now provided that registration shall be required only before a presidential election, and that the lists for the other elections shall be made up from the ones preceding. It refuces the number of days of registration, thus reducing the expense, another very important consideration. days of registration, thus reducing the expense, another very important consideration. It provides for a meeting of the registry board on the day of election, so as to give voters a chance to register who were unable to be present at the other sitting of the board. This would make it pessible for every man to yote who was entitled to, and would remove the objection that the law was unconstitutional for depriving men of the right of suffrage by imposing conditions which they could not reasonably fulfil. In its amended form the law is likely to gain in public favor.

favor. PASSENGER FARE REDUCTION.
One measure that has been much discussed other than the been much discussed seems very likely to be passed, whatever other things fail. This is the bill for a reduction of railroad fare to 2 cents a mile on all roads of the first class. The governor has recommended it. The chairmen of the railway committees in both houses are expected to favor it and the sentiment in its favor among the members is very strong. They say that while under the present conditions of travel 2 cents might be too little for the roads, yet if the fare were reduced, they expect that travel would be so greatly increased that the roads would not suffer. They point to the effect of the reduction of postage from 2 to 2 cents and any Dat that as supersing 3 to 2 cents, and say that just as surprising results in the great increase of travel would follow the reduction in fare. Some bill for enlarging the power of the railway commis sion so that it can fix rates, or orde duced when regarded as unreasonable, is also likely to be passed. Several bills of this kind have been introduced and some one embodying the best features of all will probably be adopted.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT. The biennial report of the adjutant general of the state is now in the hands of the printer. Advance sheets show that the naional guard of Iowa is in a very good condition. It includes forty-eight companies, nearly all kept up to regulation enrollment. General Alexander makes some good sugges-tions for improving the efficiency-of the guard. He thinks the state should deal a little more liberally with it, and at least furnish the men sufficient uniform, and not compel them as at present to buy their clothing, if they want heavy overcoats or other necessary garments. Some of the companies that take great pride in their work, make an unusually fine showing. The Muscatine rifles is one of the finest military companics in the country. It is ranked with the best at all competitive drills and it reflects great credit on the state. The Duouque Greys that acted as escort for the rovernor at the Philadelphia centennial last fall, is another very fine company, but the boys have had to put their own money into the equipment and work very hard to reach the fine position they now hold. The Gover-nor's Guards, of this city, is another good company that is striving to get to the front. It has been reorganized, and now takes in some of the leading young men of the city. They are applied to They are ambitious to make it a great sucess, and propose to work very hard to that There seems to be a commendable feeling throughout the state in favor of promoting the efficiency of the national guard and bringing it up to the highest degree of sol-

ARRIVAL OF THE "ANNUALS."

One or two railroads have sent the custom ary "annuals" to some members of the legis-lature, though very few passes are seen as compared with other years. The sentiment grainst officials receiving passes is so strong hat many of the members who would like to keep the little pasteboard do not dare to do tol postoffice the other day. A member from the rural districts took out a letter, glanced curiously at the postmark, and cautiously tore open the corner of the envelope. One clance was sufficient, for within reposed the oveted pass. He quickly turned around and ooked in all directions to see if any one was watching him, and then he clapped the letter in his pocket and buttoned his coat tightly across it. A few minutes later a member who had witnessed the whole proceeding remarked to him: "I see the railroads are re-membering their friends." "Ah, indeed," said the other very innocently. "Yes," re-plied his friend. "I just saw you take a pass from the postoffice and put it in your pecket.

I guess the railroads know their men. The face of the other was quickly suffused with enough carmine to paint a town red, and the onversation dropped with a dull, sickening

A STATE BOARD OF CONTROL There is considerable talk of creating state board of control to take supervision of all state institutions, and a bill for that pur pose has already been introduced in the legis-lature. It is believed that this would secure more intelligent efficient and economical management of these interests than is ob-tained now. Under present arrangements every charitable and penal institution be-longing to the state has a board of trustees of five or more members. They are supposed to meet regularly once in three months, and to have the general oversight of the institution with which they are connected. But they

really give but very little attention to it, and cannot take the time necessary to become constantly and thoroughly familiar with its needs and methods of work. It is therefore proposed to have a state board of say three persons who shall give their whole time to persons who shall give their whole time to the work of supervising these institutions. They are to be paid a salary, and attend to no other work. They will be devoid of local prejudice or interest, and can for this reason judge more fairly of the needs of an institu-tion and probably save money for it in asking appropriations. The idea is being well re-ceived, and such a board may be created.

# A Breathing Spell.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 21-[Special Correspondence of the BEE. ]-The legislature is taking a breathing spell this week to allow the special committees oppointed for that purpose to visit the various state institutions. Some of the members have improved the opportunity to make a hurried visit to their homes, while others remain in the city to prepare bills and to look up matters of special interest to their onstituents. When the house meets on Tuesday the standing committees will be an-

nounced, and a PERFECT AVALANCHE OF BILLS will be landed upon that body, a majority of them bearing upon the railroad question. The specific measures proposed to settle the railroad problem are the following:

1. A bill to prohibit free passes to public officers and others. 2. A bill to reduce passenger fare to 2 cents

per mile.

3. A bill fixing maximum freight charges and prevenitng discrimination against individuals or communities.

4. A bill providing for the election of rail-

road commissioners by the people and empowering them to reduce freight charges in ertain cases. 5. A bill repealing the law permitting com-

munities to vote aid to railroads. munities to vote and to railroads.

All of those measures will be sanctioned by
an overwhelming majority of the lower
house, unless there should be a sudden and almost miraculous change of sentiment among its members, but the senate—there is the rub. How many of these measures will that body approve! No one can tell to a cer-tainty, but as they all stand substantially on the same footing they will likely meet a like fate, whatever that may be. As these meas-urs are attracting no small amount of attention, a prediction of the probable action of each senator on the questions involved may be of some interest. Taking this list in alphabetical order, the first name we come to is Senator Barrett, a farmer, who represents Warren and Clarke counties. He was elected solely on the anti-monopoly issue, and will vote with the people on all railroad

matters. Senator Barret, republican, comes from northwestern Iowa—O'Brien county—and has always been known as a railroad lawyer

of the most pronounced stripe. He will vote no on all of these bills.

Senator Bayliss, democrat, comes from Clayton, along the Mississippi border, is a pronounced anti-monopolist, and can be reied on

So can Senator Bills, democrat, of Cedar. Senator Bolter, democrat, comes from Harrison, and is known as the Demosthenes of the senate. He talks anti-monopoly strongly enough, but will not vote it unless likely to aid the democratic party to obtain power. Senator Brower, republican, is a farmer

senator Brower, republican, is a larmer and comes from Hancock, in the northern part of the state. He was formerly editor of the Dubuque Times, is naturally conserva-tive, and cannot be relied upon to support radical legislation of any character. Senator Caldwell, republican, of Dalias, made a railroad record two years ago, and

has exhibited no evidence, so far, of a change of heart. He will vote no.

Cassatt, democrat, of Marion, who obtained his seat by the skin of his teeth, is a banker, and while extremely friendly to miners, has not exhibited anti-monopoly proclivities in any other direction. He may be classed as doubtful

lassed as doubtful. Senator Chesebro, democrat, of Musca enjoys the distinction of being the oldest man in the senate, and is put down as a farmer. It is understood, however, that his

main business is banking, and, judging by his record two years ago, he will do battle with the Trojans in this conflict or else dodge the Clark, republican, of Page, the home of W. P. Hepburn, has been too long under the tutelage of that corporation boss to revolt now, although the anti-monopoly sentiment

in his district is exceedingly strong. Converse, republican, of Howard, was an anti-monopoly leader in the house two years ago, and will fight it out on the same line in

he senate if it takes all summer.

Davidson, republican, of Boone, is a farmer. and won the fight on an anti-monopoly plat form. He will be found on the right side. Deal, republican, of Carroll, is a real estate

gent, and his sympathies are naturally on he corporation side, as his record two years Dodge, democrat, of Burlington, is a young awyer clearly allied to corporation interests

and cannot be relied upon. Doaley, of Keokuk, was elected two years ago as a greenbacker, but has never taken an opoly stand, and should be placed in

Doud, republican, of Jasper, was all right wo years ago and may be so yet, but will not Dungan, republican, of Lucas, made a good record years ago in the legislature and comes back more strongly convinced of the necessity of some legislation of this character.

Finn, republican, of Taylor, everybody knows how he will vote, He is said to be the happiest man in the senate because the governor embodied his anti-monopoly bills of two years ago in his message and practically forced the party to adopt them. Funk, republican, of Dickinson, is editor of the Spirit Lake Beacon, and his sympathies are naturally with the people, but the rail-roads have practically built his town and he

is under strong obligations to them. He may be classed as doubtful.
Gatch, republican, of Pocahontas, is banker, and was bitterly opposed to the antimonopoly element. It is probable that he

will strive to placate them by supporting

Gatch, republican, of Polk, represents the corporation interests of the capital city and Senator Groneweg, democrat, was for a long time mayor of Council Bluffs, and was

engaged in the Union Pacific terminal contro versy and is expected to support railroad leg-Hanchett, republican, of Bremer, run on he independent ticket against a farmer and

pulled through by railroad help, and would ot desert their interests now. Harsh, republican, of the Creston–Gazette, represents a strong anti-monopoly district and was elected over a farmer on the strongest pledges to vote for railroad lagistation He will not dare to repudiate the pledges

even if so inclined. Hutchinson, republican, of Wapello, is a very able lawyer but by education and training is favorable to the corporations. He can not be counted on in this emergency. Kegler, democrat, of Jackson, is on record

as favorable to at least some of these bills, and will probably support them all.

Kelly, democrat, of Iowa, is the man downed the well known corporation lawyer C. S. Rauck, of Iowa City, by means of a bolt, and his sympathics are decidedly anti-

Kent, democrat, of Lee, although a farmer is naturally conservative and has strong corporation influences to contend with. He cannot be relied on.

Knight, democrat, of Dubuque, is a well known corporation lawyer and will lead the fight on that side as he did two years ago. Lawrence, republican, of Sioux City, is an ambitions young lawyer and represents a ity where railroad influence is very strong. He can be put down as a friend of the cor porations. Senator Mattoon, democrat, represents Fayette county, Governor Larrabee's old district. He has made no record, so far and his vote must also be classed among the

loubtful.

Ben McCoy, republican, of Mahaska, is a ig hearted senator but his affections se o run in corporation grooves. Judging by his record of two years ago he would be found

voting no.

McVay, republican, of Calhoun, made an anti-monopoly record in the legislature four years ago and represents a district strongly under the influence of the farmers' alliance.

He is certain to vote yes on all of these

Meservey, republican, of Cherokee, also Meservey, republican, of Cherokee, also comes from a section under the influence of the alliance and will vote the same way.

Mills, republican, of Marshall, is a farmer and is backed by a strong anti-railroad feeling as well as by the Times-Republican, one of the most radical anti-monopoly papers in the state. He will voice the sentiment of his constituents.

Parrott, republican, of Blackhawk, made rairout, republican, of Blackhawk, made a railroad record two years ago, and will still be found voting in the same line. Pay-neer, republican, of Tama, is a farmer but is said to be under the influence of the Northwestern. He voted against electing railroad commissioners two years ago, and must be classed as doubtful.

Senator Price, republican, represents Mad-ison and Adair, a strong anti section and can be counted on voting in the interest of his constituents. Senator Reiniger, republican, of Floyd, is a

fair-minded man, with no prejudice either way. His vote may be safely put in the affirmative on some if not all of these bills. Schmidt, democrat, of Scott, is a bitter anti-prohibitionist, and does not care to make a record on anything else. His vote is an-

other uncertain quantity.
Seeds, republican, of Delaware, used to be a mail agent, and is surrounded by peculiar influences calculated to draw him over to the side of the railroads, but his sympathics are

naturally with the people.

Senator Smith, republican, of Linn, is an insurance man, and subject to the influence of the strong railroad clique at Cedar Rapids. Senator Sweeney, republican, of Mitchell, made a good record two years ago, and is the author of the bill compelling railroads to in-corporate in this state, which was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. It is whispered that he is, or may be, a candidate for governor two years hence, and he will undoubtedly stick close to the people in this fight. Occupying the responsible position as chairman of the railroad committee, he will be compelled to show his hand one way or the

Taylor, of Davis-the home of greenbackism—is all right. Vale, republican, of Van Buren, is a farmer and secured his nomination over a wel known railroad copper. His father, Hon. Jacob Vale, led the anti-monopoly forces as their candidate for governor in the old granger times and his son will not desert the

cause.
Weber, republican, of Wright, came here two years ago to make an anti-monopoly record, but he cooled off very perceptibly during the session and must now be classed Weidman, republican, of Montgomery, is

certain to vote aye, so is Wolfe, democrat, of Woolson, republican, of Henry, is conwoolson, repulnican, of Henry, is considered by many as the ablest lawyer in the senate. Two years ago he started out all right, but it was hinted during the session that he was going to be the regency candidate for governor two years hence. His vote is in

The last name on the roll is that of the gifted Lafe Young, republican, of the Atlantic Telegraph. No one doubts how he will vote. He made a good record two years ago and is the author of several of the bills mentioned above. From this brief summary it will be seen that the much desired anti-monopoly legislation is by no means assured. As thus classified, only 16 republicans and 7 democratic votes-23 in all-are certain to be cas in favor of these measures, while 11 republi-cans and 5 democrats or 16 in all can just as surely be put down in opposition. Six republican and 5 democratic votes are classed as doubtful.

If the above classification is correct it will be absolutely necessary to secure at least two of the doubtful votes in order to pass any of these bills, even with the casting vote o lieutenant Governor Hull. A few week ater in the session swarms of railroad cappers and strikers will besiege the state house and extraordinary efforts be made to hold these doubtful votes. This gang will be reinforced by the school book lobbyists and the seeker after special appropriations, and the insurance men will likely take a hand, so would not be surprising after all if the ser ite does not block the way for any reform in

the direction indicated. The farmers alliance, however, have on their war paint and their president is here wathing the progress of events and it will be certain political death for any senator who

etrays the people in this crisis. What action may be taken in regard to school books, telephones and other monopo-lies cannot now be determined, but I predict that they will all get a lively shaking up it the house and can only be saved by a close combination in the senate. The governor can be relied on to approve whatever legis-lation of this character that is not killed by that body.

# A LETTER FROM SULLIVAN.

John L.'s Unique Characterization of Smith, Mitchell and Kilrain. Boston, Jan. 22.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. ]-John L. Sullivan is becoming famous

as a letter writer. He sends the following to

Boston friend "HULL England, Dec. 29.-I suppose I am about to tell you how I am getting along it this country. So far I have been doing pretty well, but this country is not America, you know well, old boy. I made a match with Mitchell, and all I have to do now is spoil his face and I assure you I will endeavor to make it as handsome as I know how. I am after Smith. He is the only one in this coun try worth fighting and there would be barrel of money in it. He is a mark for me. You can imagine what kind of a fight Kilrain and he fought-two hours and a half, ther kiss and make up and say, 'We will fight John L.' Kilrain will second Mitchell against

### his nose." Afraid of Losing Their Pastor.

me, and after I am through with Mitchell, I

Chicago, Jan. 22.—[Special Telegram to the Bge.]—Plymouth church, of Chicago, has been in a large sized flutter for the last three weeks for fear it will lose its new and popular pastor, Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, who was called here last spring from Balti more. There was every reason to believe that Plymouth church, Brooklyn, was cast ing very direct feelers in his direction, and, while Chicago Plymouth didn't believe he would leave it, it could not but realize the attractiveness of a call to the late Henry Ward Beecher's pulpit. The flutter is subsiding rapidly now, and it seems to be pretty wel understood all around that Mr. Gunsa will stay in Chicago. That the scare foundation in fact, is certain, and had the clergyman given the Brooklyn ambassadors any encouragement, it is very probable a formal call would have been given him.

President Corbin States His Position. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22.—President Corbin, of the Reading railroad, in answer to various communications from people along the line, has made a long statement in regard to the recent troubles. He says we have never made any objections to labor orcanizations so long as the men perform the duties they owe to this company properly. We shall stand by them, whether they be union or non-union. The trouble on this road is ended and will never be opened up

# An Insane Passenger.

New York, Jan. 22.-Victorei Diedle, German woman, thirty-five years of age, is detained aboard the steamship Westernland. She is insane and awaits the arrival of her brother, who lives in Chicago. The steamship people say that Father Gliesner, pastor of the Roman Catholic church in St. Louis. had charge of the woman when she embarked at Antwerp. She is evidently of good family. If her brother is not heard from by Saturday she will be returned to Europe

Killed Herself With Rat Poison. CINCINSATI, Jan. 22 .- At 9 o'clock this evening, Mrs. Vinnie Forbes, wife of Dr Forbes, of this city, took "Rough on Rats" with suicidal intent and died at midnight. A week ago she returned here from a pro-

tracted visit to her brother at Quincy Ili.

# THE CARIBALDI OF GREECE

Byron's Centenary Celebrated at the Church in Bayswater.

SNUBBED BY THE ARISTOCRACY.

A Glowing Tribute to the Poet's Memory From the Pulpit-The Day Remembered at Athens

# and Vienna. The Byron Centennial. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Jan. 22.—[New York Herald

Cable-Special to the BEE |-Only a few among the many thousand persons who on this hundredth anniversary of Byron's birth passed the house in Halloes street, where he was born, had any thoughts about the birthplace or the day. Halloes street connects Cavendish and Hanover square. It is a pistol shot from Regent Circus. Doubtless only a few to-day who passed 139 Piccadilly-adjoining a Rothschild mansion and ten doors east of the Wellington-Apsley house-paid any attention to the residence where Byron lived his short town life of married unhappiness in 1815. The identical house is now owned by Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., proprietor of the Morning Post, and in season it was the scene of as perfect dinner parties, balls and receptions as can be found in any other portion of giddy Mayfair. Not long ago, with pardonable pride, Sir Algernon showed me over the historic house. The woodwork throughout continues to be repainted, the iron white, as in Byron's time. The mantels and many fixtures remain as then. The oldfashioned four-poster beds of the mismated pair are still used. From the front door has never been removed the knob which Byron turned as he left not only the house but London for the last time. Over the mantel in the baronet journalist's library vet hancs an original portrait of the bard. Byron dated his letters from 13 Piccadilly Terrace, and here it was he composed "The Siege of Corinth" and "Parisina." The poet seems to have had a fondness for "in and about Piccadilly." He had previously occupied chambers in the famous Albany. From these he went to be married. In these he wrote "Lara." In a letter to Tom Moore, dated April 7, 1814, Byron thus said: "Viscount Althorpe is about to be married, and I have gotten his spacious bachelor apartments." A few days before this Byron had written in his journal thus: "I have rented on a lease of seven years. It is spacious, and there is a room for my books and sabres." Near by is Albemarie street, wherefrom in Dorant's hotel Byron had dated his hours of idleness walking up and down that street late at night. Byron, according to Mr. Jesse's book, "Composed the greater part of 'The Corsair.' 'Before going to the Albany the poet had lived a short time at 4 Bennett street, another thoroughfare leading southward from Piccadilly, and there he wrote 'The Giaour" and "The Bride of Abydos." In 1811 he lived a few months close by at No. 8 St. James street, when "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" was being published. All these haunts of his still exist in more or less modernized shape, yet unnoticed and generally unthought of. Is it that his memory is so neglected and especially on this centennial because of the supremacy in London of the British matron and the clergy, who are yet shocked at the social sins and his Don Juan, and who have always clamored against placing even his bust in the poet's corner of Westminster abbey in the absence of Byron's memorial of a piece, with the spirit which tore the remains of Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw from their Westminster graves and hanged their bodies at Tylewin at the very spot where now live Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill? It is true that the present Lord Byron, Earl Lovelace, Lord Wentworth and others of the family distinctly dissuaded recently any public keeping of to-day's centennial. Nevertheless it seems sad to many English-

The Greek church, at the corner of St. Petersburg Place and Moscow road in Bayswater, was this morning early besieged by friends, the usual congregation and by fashonable sight-seers on the announcement that especial services would be held there "on the occasion of the centenary of him who, substantially, died in the cause of Greece, and by his example and pen really converted an nsurrection into a revolution." The edifice is in the shape of a Greek cross. The interior is richly decorated, in contradiction to a dictum of the late Dean Stanley that "the Greek church has always been unfriendly to the arts." The church is almost entirely lighted by candles that impart the dim religious light of which Milton sang. Among the congregation was Lady Anne Blunt, the poet's granddaughter and the child of Ada. She had journeyed last evening from where her husband is a prisoner of state especially to be present. Lord Wentworth and some of his family were present, also Prince Gheki, the Roumanian minister, and his princes, M. Gonnadins, the Greck minister, etc., etc. Conspicuously at one side of the altar aisle was placed a large wreath composed of lilies of the valley, alternated with ilac and young laurel, attached to which was a blue ribbon bearing in gold letters, "To the Immortal Memory of Lord Byron," from the Greeks in London. Beside this was a small, discolored china wreath of floral emblems originally given by the Greeks, and which had been placed on the lord's coffin when it was deposited in the family vault at the village of Hacknall, near Newstead abbey, sixty-seven years ago, and which had been

men that Byron's fame as patriot or poet:

should be more a continental one and that

only commemoration day should be in the

keeping of foreigners.

The services did not differ from the usual Sunday morning mass, except that a chant especially composed for the occasion was sang by an excellent choir. No organ being ever used in the Greek church, the music of the day had an orchestral accompaniment. The service was in the language, slightly modernized, in which the gospels were first written and in which St. Paul spoke. The Greek congregation stand a deal during the services. They do not utter responses. They take no part, except when frequently making the sign of the cross, and they do not recite a creed. Everything is done by the officiating priest. He was to-day the archinandrite, Dr. Dionysius Plaisas. After the service was ended he advanced towards the front, and still in the Greek language made a brief culogy of Lord Byron, not as a poet or author, but as a friend of freedom.

preserved.

Afterward I called upon the archinandrite at his residence. He kindly gave in English the substance of his address. He had rapidly and succinetly sketched the impulse and action of Lord Byron regarding Greece. He had called him the Garibaldi of Greece in that he inspired enthus asm and was magnetic in influencing courage, persistence and valor. He had claimed Byron's